

MANNERS AND MORALS.

(BY OUR RAMBLING SPECIAL.)

A perky young lawyer cross-examining a Scotch engineer who had occasion to continually use the word "water," which, with his northern accent, he pronounced as "wat-ter," facetiously enquired whether it was customary for engineers in Scotland to spell the word water, with two Ts. "No," replied the engineer, "we dinna spell water with two Ts, but we spell *manners* with two Ns."

In Hongkong we hope that manners are also spelled with two Ns.

Now how do we spell manners? A Scotch bishop might, if in a phonetical mood, spell it with "two Os," and make it "moorals," but breadth in pronunciation might be compensated by narrowness in definition.

Topsy would define morals as things which "grow." In Glasgow they "grow" in one shape, but in Hongkong they "grow" in another.

Manners are moral attributes—cushions which society has asked us to wear to avoid concussion with our neighbours. Manners are lubricants, employed by those who wish to reduce the coefficient of friction of every day life.

Very often we find that manners and morals are developed in an inverse ratio, and those who scream before the public for more morality, may, by their paucity of manners, jar the feelings of a whole community. The want of manners, like electrical resistance, friction, and sin, are phenomena which act as brakes on human progress. The friction of the tides is stopping the rotation of the earth, whilst unmanly blustering makes maidens blush, and disturbs the quiescence of a community.

Many writers have bewildered us with their endeavours to formulate absolute definitions of morals and manners, whilst others, a little bolder, have alarmed us by their endeavours to enforce their formulae. To see a learned divine trying to fit a code of morality born in Scotland upon a community dwelling at the antipodes, is an exhibition as painful as it is ludicrous.

Had the same reformer been reared in China, he would probably have been just as zealous in promulgating the doctrines of Confucianism as "the land of cakes," as he now is in preaching the doctrines of the West, in the land of opium.

Picture the surprise of a Scotch congregation at beholding the horror of a devout Buddhist expressed whilst preaching on the gross immoralities of Western nations—where men shake hands with maidens, escort them in partial nudity to balls, embrace them in the giddy dance, and even,—he, for shame,—they actually converse with them. Oh, Britain, how vilely immoral you are when viewed through Eastern spectacles, and oh, young England, what the appalling magnitude of your impurity when placed beneath the microscope of a European Divine.

Look all over the world and what do we see? At one little spot we see a learned doctor crying from his pinnacle of righteousness, "Behold in me the hub of propriety,—the centre of morality and manners."

At another little spot a second "cock a whoop" proclaims the first doctor to be in error. Like the crowing of roosters at early dawn, the whole world echoes and re-echoes with different cries as to the nature of morality and manners. Every nation has framed its own hypotheses. One nation forbids whistling or catching fishes on the Sabbath, whilst the running of trains and the opening of museums or public gardens on the same day is a great sin. The listening to discourses embodied under "Six heads," is, however, a great virtue. Everything which forbids innocent enjoyment after six days' labour, and is conducive to melancholy, is regarded as essential to true morality.

The manners of such communities have often been sacrificed to their code of morality, and to be abrupt, curt and rude, rather than being regarded as boorish, are often looked upon as manly attributes. Other nations characterised by certain politenesses, looking at a regard for the feelings of others, usually expressing respect upon their natural desires, and innocent enjoyments, such as visiting a theatre or listening to the strains of music on Sunday, are regarded as legitimate relaxations. The former of these nations regard the latter as children of the devil. The latter, whilst pitying the former for standing in the slops of prudery, smile at their ridiculous observances.

Morality and manners, like grass-hoppers and beetles, have a geographical distribution. If we drew a chart on which types of these social products, exhibited in different areas, were shown in different colours, we should produce an interesting subject for study. One striking feature would be the distribution with regard to longitude, and in estimating the relative merits of the morals and manners of different areas we should see that we ought to make certain allowances, as we do for time. To measure the morality of Hongkong by the standard employed at Utah, would be like an endeavour to compare the relative merits of an engineer's plan of a coffee-dam with the oil painting of an Italian artist.

Every area has its own standard for morality and manners. The morality and manners which are conducive to the happiness and prosperity of Hongkong might possibly be the downfall of society in Glasgow; but, on the other hand, the morals of Glasgow could hardly find a congenial climate in Hongkong. Morals and manners are things which have "grown" differently in different places, and they are always changing so as to suit themselves to the demands of the majority.

Sometimes we can observe very rapid changes in manners and morals. When a pious Western youth is transferred to the East, in all cases out of ten, we find that being freed from the straits of public opinion, being placed under new conditions, he will follow the bent of his inclinations, and become, as measured by the home standard, an exceedingly impure young man. If opportunity offers, he will not hesitate to play lawn tennis or billiards on Sunday, to organise picnics for the same day, and commit himself to a multitude of pleasures which many would regard as heinous sins.

Should we, however, contrast such young men with those who are more devout, we shall often observe that the former are the prominent units in a community, helping to increase the general happiness, whilst the latter are usually the ciphers. In one set we find the organizers of clubs and societies, the workers as students, men who are earning a reputation, men with enterprise, whilst in the other set, we usually encounter a class of men of comparatively feeble intellect who, in their works, hardly reach the average standard. This is a severe statement to make, but the truth of it must be evident to all who have been long resident in the East.

On the one side we have a class with sufficient courage to see the advantages to be gained by breaking through the fetters of their youth and adapting themselves to new conditions, whilst on the other side, we have intellects with a "narrower horizon," deplorably blind to anything beyond the formulae ingrained in them when young.

Before long, rather than listening to arbitrary verbose generalizations respecting manners, we shall find their study reduced to one of the exact sciences. Algebraical methods are already playing an important part in discussions on logic. Statistics have shown us wonderful relations between madness, murder, imbecility, and

various physical conditions. A map of France which by means of colours indicates different areas where different percentages of the population can read and write, is almost a repetition of a geographical map of the same country. Where we have the older rocks, there we have the mountains. In these districts the peasantry leading the life of miners and hunters are removed from the means of education, and no doubt, together with ignorance we have boorishness and superstition in their higher forms. On the plains, or the newer formations, we find cities, with their schools, a higher education, and pleasures, which, if carried to excess, may be reckoned as vices.

Just as we find a connection between geological conditions, morality and manners, may we not enquire whether there is not a connection between these social products and meteorological phenomena. Even in the model little Colony of Hongkong, with its square cathedral tower peeping over a grove of trees, some most interesting experiments might be made. Select for instance an area of particular vice or sin,—one about which statistics could be kept with the best,—and indicate its fluctuations by a curve. Let this curve be placed beneath curves of barometrical or thermometrical variation. If such an investigation were made, that certain likenesses would be found to exist amongst these diagrams, there is but little doubt. In winter time when the barometer is high, the thermometer low and men are vigorous, one sin will probably predominate, whilst in summer when the meteorological conditions are reversed and the population are suffering from lassitude brought on by heat and moisture, some other sin will be in the ascendant.

If we were to study our virtues and vices in this manner, a system of signals as a flag staff, indicating the fluctuation in morality, might possibly be of value as suggestions for the texts of Sunday discourses, and warn communities of coming storms in churches, as black balls now warn mariners of coming storms at sea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I notice from an advertisement in your columns that the ranks of economists have received an addition in the person of the lady superior of the Italian convent, but whether economists will be proud of their new recruit is a matter of opinion. I have not observed in any writings on the subject that the aim of the propagandists is to destroy life, rather do they seem to me to side with science and law in the endeavour to promote the welfare of the human race, by condemning irregularities that produce unhealthy children, and contribute to diseased constitutions in adults. When, however, a woman sheltering herself under a religious denomination publicly advertises for spoiled, musty, mouldy, unpalatable Tea, to cram poison, disguised as their sole luxury, down infant throats, if law, in the person of the sanitary inspector, does not step in, the children's parents, if they have any, should be appealed to. I have a most sincere respect for those women, who, however mistaken in imagining that they know better than the creator the purpose for which they were designed, yet devote themselves conscientiously and uncomplainingly to the doing good according to their lights, and believe that when they sin, it is not wilfully, through ignorance, I have no doubt the good sense of the Hongkong community will have rendered this protest nugatory, but none the less does it seem called for, if only to check repetition of such dangerous advertisements.

Your obediently,

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883.

CANTONESE MADE EASY.

REVIEW.

It is a difficult subject the study of the Chinese language, far more difficult than can be imagined, and it is necessary to be more than ordinarily conversant with the language, be it of whatever dialect, in order to procure any literary work, colloquial or appertaining to the literature of the Mongolian race, whether written or compiled by one who is not of the race itself with any degree of fairness, justice and impartiality to both the author or compiler and to the public for whom his work is intended.

In the work now before us, compiled and edited by Mr. J. Dyer Ball, M.R.A.S., etc., who, from his long experience amongst the Cantonese and from his study of their language, is eminently fitted for the task which he has imposed upon himself, we find an almost unlimited variety in a comparatively small compass—the work contains little more than 100 pages inclusive of preface and introduction—wherever the beginner may be guided.

As the first line in the preface of "Cantonese Made Easy" implies, the book is "meant to supply a want," and, as the author justly continues, the beginner in Chinese sadly laments the difficulty he has in the use of his phrase book to know what the Chinese words really mean. This latter phase of affairs is the main difficulty in the study of any language,—the finding out of the etymology, literal signification and mode of expression of words—the veritable key-stone to expressive volubility, the necessary adjunct to the acquirement of speech in a degree approaching perfection.

Mr. Ball has endeavored to give such expressive volubility to his work as far as his studies, learning, researches and long experience in China have enabled him to do. How far Mr. Ball has succeeded it is for the Chinese studying public to judge for themselves, while it devolves upon us to make such comment upon the book as a valuable addition to the meagre and scanty Anglo-Chinese stock of works available to the student of a most difficult tongue, as lies within our province and power.

Of the work itself, taken as a whole, we can say that it is a most admirable compilation, yet, upon dissection, a great portion of it will bear re-modelling and revision if the intent of the book, as its title implies, is to have the "Cantonese made easy." In looking at the title of the work, "Cantonese made easy," it seems to us that the author meant it to be intended for general use, and from the fifteen lessons contained therein, such is actually the case. Mr. Ball, however, whilst aiming at simplicity, has rather overreached the mark in making the tonic signs and orthographical construction in such a manner as to complicate rather than to simplify the studies of the beginner in Chinese for whom the author specially intended the work. It is a great fault with the work, and it takes the reader therein there is not a set system of orthography to adopt a system of their own, all tending more or less, to radiate from the tracks of authors whose works have been a measure become, as it were, works of reference. Mr. Ball has been no exception to this generality of guidance and, although only deviating slightly from the beaten track of Dr. Williams' system of orthography, the six alterations serve to materially puzzle a beginner who might only have, or desire Dr. Williams' Tonic or Syllabic Dictionary, as a work of reference. Again, the advice to use Chalmers' dictionary as a work of reference is

given, while an altered Williams' orthography is used, and although, as stated by the author of "Cantonese made easy," the various Chinese dictionaries extant were made by Europeans, and consequently are not free from errors, still there are quite a number of very clever Chinese scholars who have had naught but these so criticised works. The study of Chinese, be it of whatever dialect, is as yet in its infancy as far as desiderata to be aimed at is simplicity in its primitive form, and we should imagine that a great deal of the explicatives and other like matter contained in Mr. Ball's book would have far better been connected with a more progressive work than the one now under review.

To refer now to the tonic expounds of the English pronunciation of the Chinese, it is a well known fact that Sir Thomas Francis Wade's *Tai Erh Chi*, in the Mandarin colloquial has almost invariably been the nucleus of all studies of the present race of Anglo-Chinese sinologists, and his mode of numerical tonic expounds has proven an infallible guide to the correct pronunciation and intonation of all the Chinese colloquial dialects prevalent from Canton to Peking. It is therefore to be greatly wondered why these numerical expounds, indicative of the tones, have not been used in lieu of the hieroglyphics attached to both characters and their English pronunciation. As there are said to be eight, or even nine or more tones in the Cantonese, these can be made far easier of comprehension by numerals than by the hieroglyphics used in their stead. The "tones" of the Cantonese, as well as of other dialects in Chinese are entirely guided by the inflection of the voice consequent upon the temperament in which the word or sentence is expressed. This fact could not be more clearly proven than by the various inflections of the voice in using the word *Yes* or *No* after the manner shown on page 81 of the work of Mr. Ball. Here will be seen what a great deal, and the best native Chinese authorities have said that it is not the tone of the character itself that is indicative of its meaning, but that it is the inflection of the voice combined with the general construction of the words that impart their significance or meaning intended to be conveyed to the listener. So much for the tones in starting to learn the Chinese.

To turn now to another portion of the explicative part of the work. Mr. Ball on page VII. of his preface says:—
"A Vocabulary containing such works would have appeared at the end of this brochure, but, finding that the Lessons and Grammar have already taken months instead of a few weeks to put through the press, the author did not consider himself justified in delaying the publication of what has already up to the present time been printed by waiting for the Vocabulary to go through the press. It will be published separately."

In referring to the above paragraph our views as to the apparent superfluity of explicative matter are in a great measure confirmed, as the simplicity of the book is converted into complexity through the grammar being quoted as a necessary guide to the acquirement of the other contents of the book itself, and, had the Vocabulary, which is to be separately published, been incorporated in the *Erh Chi* in lieu of the grammar the book would be in a more complete and far simpler form than it now is.

The real gist of the book is embodied in the fifteen lessons given, and were it supplemented by the above referred to vocabulary it might prove a really valuable work and one not likely to deter the Chinese student from attempting to learn the language. The frequent and we might say almost invariable use of the final particles, of which a list of 72 is given on pages 79, 79, and 80 of the work, is in a great measure needless, as it tends to further complicate an already over complicated work which could at most only be of real service to an advanced sinologue.

The only way we can see for a beginner to take the work in hand in a really comprehensive manner, would be to get the aid of a good teacher and have him read and pronounce the Chinese—the Chinese of the fifteen lessons only (it were more folly for a beginner to attempt other portions of the work) ignoring all tone expounds, and for him to simply eliminate the final particles as much as possible and adopt imitation as far as he is able.

For many valuable hints given and there is but one thing more concerning the work just now requiring our attention and that is the *Erh Chi* of the Chinese characters. Although Mr. Ball requests the student to take no notice of the characters, still we are of opinion that had the characters been legitimately placed so as to read from right to left instead of *vice versa*, matters would have been simplified for the student's teacher and eventually for the student himself as he became further advanced.

We approve, however, of Mr. Ball's basis of arrangement in the fifteen lessons, and really commend the books for an *advanced student* to whom the work will prove in a number of ways a valuable addition towards the learning of the improvement in his mode of construing Chinese phrases, and sentences in the Cantonese. Our columns will not permit us to enter into further details.

The work is got up in a neat form and is well printed.

"Cantonese made easy," By J. Dyer Ball, M.R.A.S., etc., of Her Majesty's Civil Service, Hongkong. Printed at the China Office, 1883.

Today's Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

THE REGULAR LODGE summoned for yesterday evening has, in consequence of the inclement weather, been POSTPONED until THIS EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1883. [692]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA,"

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [697]

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"JORGE JUAN,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at FIVE P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [691]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Collier, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [696]

Intimations.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is 4 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo, Wash, directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—

EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$2.00 "
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Fankha, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

AGENCY AND COMMISSION

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

FALCONER & CO.

JEWELLERS AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CRISTIE,

SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

GUARANTEED

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'ALVARA STREET.

ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has been trading at the under-mentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING,

No. 84, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite the Central Market.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [343]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has purchased an interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM,

Late Partner in the

"NAM-SING Tailor Shop."

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [299]

A H O V L E E.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-

men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture.

China Traps in bamboo covers, Kaitan Chairs.

Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388]

SAM HING, JUNR.

STU L T Z,

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL

OUTFITTER.

Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds,

PITH HATS, MATTING, BAMBOO

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

Writing on law and its surroundings, a well known contemporary says that the net result of the theories of wise men, moulded into practical forms by eras of experiment, is the thing we call law. Law is the safeguard of society. And, consequently, it should be interpreted and administered only by grave and learned men—not so old that the blood be frozen in their veins, and all human sympathy with it; neither so young that it run too hotly, and carry away their discretion. This is as it should be. Let us see how it is.

Reverently we approach the august theme. It is an audacious thing, and savouring almost of a sacrilege, to beard the elders in the gate. They are venerably wigged and pompously ermined. But the outward bravery does not appal us. We happen to know that as Sampson carried all his strength in his hair, there are many Judges who carry all their law in their wigs. For this very reason we have always upheld the good old practice of wearing wigs against any attempted innovations.

There are various kinds of Judges in the British colonies—Judges who know much, Judges who know little, and Judges who know nothing. The majority belong to the middle class. But there are empirics—we are using this term in the common and not in the strictly philosophical sense—in each class. We hold that it takes more to make a Judge than a mere knowledge of law. We hold that the idea that a Judge should be as immovable as a Memphian Sphinx, is utterly wrong. And we hold a good deal more, as you will see if you will wait till we come to it.

We will begin by taking a type of the first class of Judge. And, in order that we may deal with him the more impartially, we will say that he is at present residing at the North Pole, where, because of his temperament, he is exceedingly popular. Very well. He is a fish-blooded man, with a clear head and no heart—or none that has yet been discovered. He is very clever and very honest—as Judges go—and very unprepossessing. But he has the virtue of knowing all about law. He can walk through its labyrinths without a thread. He bristles with points and precedents. But he grovels before the fetish of the letter, and is mentally incapable of even understanding the spirit of the law. Whosoever he condemns will know that his law is good—which is, in itself, a comforting reflection. But there is nothing human about this blue-lipped spectre. He is simply the personification of the letter of the law. He is a casuist, and casuistry almost always leans to the side of cruelty. No red current of humanity runs through his veins. His blood is iced water. A man who sweeps a fellow-creature out of existence with as passionless a face as though he were sweeping a pawn off a chess-board.

As we said before, we hold that legal knowledge alone is not a sufficient qualification for the Judgeship. A Judge is one who uses, as well as pronounces, judgment; and laws happen to be so made that between minimum and maximum penalties there is as great a gap as between earth and sky. And the man without a heart always leans to the maximum. He does so at first, from a sincere idolatry of the law in its sternest aspect. The law is two-faced, like Janus, and this type of Judge always offers sacrifice to the terrible face. In time he obtains a reputation for impartiality and sternness—the names which men give to pitilessness, till they fall into

its clutches. He is the Brutus of the Bench—a man who would not spare his own son if that son had transgressed the law. And this inexorable being is universally credited to him, becomes a fixed part of his character. From thenceforth his own estimate of himself is that he is an exceeding just Judge. Just, though stern. This is the crying injustice—the cold mechanical murder which is worse than brutal, in having no consciousness. Such a man would abstain from hanging his own father—if convicted of a sufficient crime—only because the father of such a man would probably have been hanged long before.

Let us take a type of the second class of Judge—the man who knows little. The amount of his knowledge is a professional secret—and kept such as a matter of *esprit du corps*. Lawyers know how little knowledge it is; but they don't communicate this to the general public, because the general public are made to be hoodwinked, lawyers are made to hoodwink them. Consequently, the general public consider this kind of Judge a prodigy of learning—for much the same reason as drunken journalists of a type we have met at various times, are considered clever. Look at his features: low forehead, sensual lips, heavy eyes, and a broad brutal jaw. Here is a case of natural coarseness; coarsened still more by gluttony. Look at him on the bench: bulky, burly, and blotchy-faced. If it were not for his robes and wig, you would take him for a prosperous burglar. The case which he is trying is, we will suppose, one of murder. It might be manslaughter; it might be justifiable homicide. While the counsel on each side are arguing and examining the witnesses, His Honor is squinting through his spectacles, lolling about on the bench and picking his teeth. Presently he begins to fidget, and his dull eyes begin to blaze; they look like two holes made for the devil to glare from—as was once said of the eyes of Judge Jeffreys. His Honor is in a hurry to get to dinner. What is the use of sifting testimony and fooling away the time of the Bench? Golly, of course, gentlemen of the jury! When a fat turkey is getting burnt on the spit, and the table has been laid an hour, what is the life of a lout that it should stand in the way of the pleasure of his betters? The examination is over. The Judge gallops through his summing up as fast as an acolyte through his prayers. His curt, contemptuous manner has its influence on the jury. The reflected light of his importance shines on them. The man is probably found guilty. Then, with a grim humour entirely his own, he pronounces the sentence of death. One miserable wretch more is hurled into eternity, and His Honor goes home to dine.

Eternity! The dreadful dark—that yawns for the dead! What does the *Slottzerhobbe* Solon, who sent this man there, think of it? He has no time to think of it. He is by this time too much engaged with his dinner. What does he know, or if he did know, what would he care for the possibilities that were in the man he so airily sentenced to a shameful death. Nothing. Such considerations would interfere with his digestion.

The scriptural ideal of things is that every man should sit under his own fig-tree. The judicial ideal—of this kind of Judge—is that every man, not a Judge, should shiver under the shadow of his own gallows. This sort of Judge is merely a murderer with opportunities. For some offence—perhaps the first ever committed—he sends a man to prison for years, winding up the sentence with something sounding strangely like a brutal joke. If one kindly word had been said the future of that man might have been altered. But the word is not said, and so the man goes to prison; and, perhaps, having had such provocation to crime as makes him more sinned against than sinning, and being, as all men are, prone to excuse himself, he broods in his cell upon Burns' realistic lines on the inhumanity of man to man, and the black venom gathers in his heart. He proclaims in his soul a vendetta against all authority from thenceforth. When that man comes out of gaol, what depth of degraded villainy may he not descend to? He may even become a policeman or night-soil cooler. Things nearly as terrible as this have occurred through lack of a kindly word when it was most needed.

Type three—third class.—The Judge who knows nothing. This is a callow creature, of the Justice Shallow kind. He has frequently the excuse of being young, but this only lasts while his youth lasts, and age does not bring him wisdom. We have our mental eye on an individual of this kind—at this very minute. We will say—just to make things pleasant for all parties—that he is at present advertising his incapacity in the island of Flim-Flam. He is little more than a boy in experience,

and little less than an angel in innocence. How he got his appointment is one of that sort of mysteries which have grown too common to be wondered at. Anyhow,

young Justice Shallow goes off on his new campaign with his wig and his whiskers and his conceit, determined to make a fool of Solomon by comparison. The first case of any importance he has to try is one of horse-stealing. Let us imagine the scene. A large part of the island of Flim-Flam is in possession of wealthy land owners. They breed horses and other things. Now, a horse to them is worth money; whereas, the man who steals their horse is worth nothing—to them. Very well. It is advisable that that man should be punished to the full extent of the law, in order to discourage others from committing the like robbery. Never mind if the horse is a scrubber, and valued at little more than the worth of his hoofs and hide. Never mind if the man who steals him has a wife and family, who will starve if he be sent to gaol. It is the principle of the thing; he must be punished on principle. And so they ask the judicial suckling, who has been sent among them to represent the majesty of the law, to dinner or for a trip to Canton, or anywhere else you like to imagine. And when he goes, they treat him with a sarcastic respect which he takes as real, and plumes and ruffles himself greatly in consequence. The conversation turns upon the state of the country, and his hosts with insidious flattery affect to consider that he knows more about it than they do themselves, with an "of course we needn't tell you" and "this sort of thing is no news to you," joined with a pretence of considering him one of their own class, and, consequently, possessing all its prejudices against the lower orders, which completely turns his head. Then, after dinner, when flushed with wine, he smirks with mystic grimaces, as if to imply "Let me alone, gentlemen—let me alone—and see if I don't soon settle the hash of the lower orders." And then audible whispers buzz around the table, such as "This is the sort of man we've been wanting!" "This is something like a Judge," and so on, and a nice little job of "mint selling" not "mint sauce" or something in the Government land selling line is put in a fair way of being comfortably managed.

Shortly after, a man is tried for horse-stealing, or writing down systems of jobbery of a type sufficiently well known and "Sugary" in their nature, to require much further comment at our hands, and Justice Shallow sentences him to ten years' imprisonment. Further, with such men on the bench as we have been writing about, a man who strikes out in his own defence at a strolling barn-door ranting blackguard and imposter of the deepest dye, or tries fairly to defend himself from the underhanded attacks of a shallow pated skunk, renders himself liable to imprisonment, fine, and heavy damages.

Now, what we have to say is this. That the two latter classes of Judge—the class that knows little, and the class that knows nothing—should cease to judge, and be brought to judgment. The Judge who knows much and is callous—the man who has judged men so long that he has forgotten his humanity—should be sent into obscurity; and he should be sent so far into it that he could never see the light again. Finally, This is our last word. We would advise that a law should be made, whereby, at the expiration of a certain number of years in office, a rope should be sent to criminal Judges, to do the same with it as Turkish Pashas do with the bow-string.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 10th.

THE GERMAN FLEET IN CHINA.

The German Admiral in China has received orders to collect a squadron to rendezvous at Hongkong to cruise about the treaty ports.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

SUNDA STRAITS.

[FROM "STRAITS TIMES"]

BATAVIA, 5.30 p.m.

No news from Sumatra yet. The of Telok Betong reported by Captain Governor General London, who was there during height of eruption. Steamed to Anjer to give alarm; found it destroyed. Had eighteen inches of ashes on deck. In some places in the Straits pumice stone was floating over seven feet thick.

6 p.m.

Loss of ten thousand people in the district of Tjiring confirmed. People who know both coasts of Straits well estimate the total loss of life to be over thirty thousand.

August 31st.

From Governor-General Netherlands India to Governor Straits Settlements.

Thanks for your kind offer; if necessary, I will not fail to apply to you; present means sufficient. Extent of calamity yet unknown; in one single district ten thousand people were drowned; a whole province became a desert.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A NEW YORK man was so enraptured with a lady at a fancy ball that he offered her \$100 to unmask. She accepted the money.

A REGULAR Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S. C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 precisely.

The estimated population of Ireland at the middle of the year 1882 was 5,907,730. During that year 89,136 persons emigrated from Ireland.

We are requested to state that the departure of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, is postponed till Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

We are informed by the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Pandora* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

SOME one says "no thoroughly occupied man is ever miserable." The Philadelphia *News* is convinced that that man evidently don't know what it is to attempt the feat of keeping twin babies quiet while their mother goes to church.

HERE is an "Essay on Man" rather more concise than Pope's. It consists of the following canto:—

Man's a vapour,
Full of woes;
Sighs a paper,
Busts and goes.

DESCRIBING a new hotel in the Fifth Avenue, New York, it is said: "The waiters are of ineffable elegance, and of an intellectual cast of countenance. They looked like graduates at Harvard. They want two clean shirts and two white chokers a day, and 'change their aprons three times an hour. A spot on a bosom or a crease in a tie involves instant dismissal."

A DRAGON was tried in Dublin for desertion, and for carrying off his horse and accoutrements at the same time. When on his trial, an officer asked him what could induce him to take his horse away; to which Pat promptly replied, "He ran away with me, your honour." "But what," said the officer, "did you do with that money you got for him?" "That, please your honour," said the fellow, with the utmost indifference, "ran away too."

A FRIEND told us an anecdote: the other day quite new to us: When Eliza Tree, afterwards Mrs. Charles Kean, was visiting France some years ago, one of the Custom house officers was proceeding to examine her trunk for contraband goods. "Contraband goods!" exclaimed a bystander. "Who ever heard of contraband goods in the trunk of a tree?" Of course, the joke was lost on the Frenchman, but Miss Tree laughed till she cried.

"Is the art critic in?" inquired a gentleman clothed in neglected hair and shabby frock coat, and with fear and trembling unfolded to view a couple of paintings. "Here," he said, "are two bits that I have just thrown off, and I want you to tell me candidly what you think they are worth." "Well," replied the art critic, without giving the pictures a second glance, "I think they are worth just what you say they are." "Just what I say they are?" "Yes, two bits."

The late Bishop of Oxford prided himself on being able to identify individually all the clergy of his diocese. But on one occasion when Dr. Wilberforce was dining with a number of them, he observed one clerical brother whose name he did not know. Unwilling to confess his ignorance, and too cautious to make inquiry, the good Bishop approached the unknown, and by way of a feeler remarked to him, "I forget how you exactly spell your name," to which the somewhat discomfited reply was "J-o-n-a-n."

THE enterprise of some people deserves special notice. Working on the principle that its an ill wind that blows nobody some good, Mr. W. Brewer, the enterprising Queen's Road bookseller and general dealer, no sooner heard of the Canton disasters than he despatched his photographer to Canton to take photos of the places that have suffered, at the hands of the rebel rioters. A large sale of these interesting photos will doubtless reward Mr. Brewer's enterprising and ingenious idea.

THE New York journals are beginning to take some interest in Mormon immigration, incited probably by the recent attempts to unload Irish paupers at Castle Garden. They inquire why it is, when Mormonism has been declared outside the pale of the law, that 700 recruits for the proscribed cause are allowed to sail from England and land in this country? The query is a pertinent one and demands an answer. If the Mormons are to continue violating the law at Salt Lake, the only way the Government can retaliate is by cutting off the foreign recruits to goliath. In no way could a more effective blow be struck against the insolent hierarchy that defies our laws.

An elegantly dressed and very beautiful lady, who was an Italian countess, lately called at the police office of the Faubourg Montmartre, and complained that some valuable family jewels, which had been in her possession the night before, had disappeared, and that she suspected that one of her servants had stolen them. The police commissary, Tomasi, went at once to the lady's residence, Rue Lafayette, and thoroughly searched the servants' apartments, but found nothing. In the salon his attention was attracted to a picture of Judith, which hung on the wall along with some other choice paintings. He gradually remembered the account given of a Judith by Murillo, stolen with other pictures and money some time before from a credulous gentleman by a Spanish adventurer. The commissary fetched the supposed owner of the lady, who, on seeing him, broke down at once, while he identified her as a Bertha Gonzalez. She was, of course, arrested at once; and the preliminary inquiry revealed that she was the daughter of a tailor, born at Batignolles, and for years had been masquerading as a Spaniard, a Pole, or an Italian.

THE Spanish Cabinet is favourably disposed towards the French project of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar.

For stealing \$30, from one Cha Ah, a six months' spell in the retreat was served out to Cheng Ah this morning by Captain Thomsett.

"Boots and gloves that fit and a pretty handkerchief," answered a French woman when challenged to name the three essentials of an elegant costume.

Dr. KITTRIDGE of Chicago, in making preparations for the marriage, sold a green parrot to a neighbour, who talks of returning it because every time the door opens it cries out, "D—n the book agent."

FOR seeking out and publishing crimes in France an army of 200,000 individuals is engaged, costing 41,694,720 francs, while the amount expended for primary public instruction is only 20,349,916 francs.

THERE was neither boat nor bridge to cross the Iowa stream which separated Patrick Foley from his sweetheart, Kate Marron. "If you loved me, Pat," the girl called to him, "you'd swim over to me." He was drowned in trying to do it.

We read in *El Comercio* that the Marqués del Campo's line of Spanish Mail steamers between Barcelona and Manila has received a further subsidy from the Government to enable it to run steamers fortnightly instead of once a month as hitherto has been done.

The late Duke of Marlborough was a great admirer of his son, Lord Randolph Churchill. "He was accustomed to sit for hours and hours in the Peers' gallery of the House of Commons, listening with rapturous admiration to the speeches, points of order, and interpellations of the leader of the fourth party."

SURPRISE has often been expressed at the fact that no new species of animal seems to have appeared since the glacial age. Donald Macintosh, writing in the *Geological Magazine*, advances in explanation of this theory, which appears to be growing, that only a few thousand years had elapsed since the glacial beds were laid down.

We hear that the German flagship *Stosch* has received telegraphic orders to proceed to Canton at once. Owing perhaps to her heavy draught and the fact that two British and one French gunboat have gone up already she has remained behind. The *Stosch*, we hear, was to go as far up as Whampoa from whence three large boats with small guns were to be dispatched to Canton.

A YOUTH who had for two or three years been paying his addresses to a \$20,000 Brooklyn girl discovered the other day that there was a rival in the field. He thereupon sat down and wrote: "Darling, I have advanced over \$300 margins, and can do no more. How does the deal stand?" The next day brought him an answer, which read "Margins exhausted and deal closed. Better invest in a \$5,000 girl."

Now, the scientists tell us that the concentric rings in a tree are no guide whatever to the tree's age; that a section of the trunk may show thirty rings when the tree is only eight years old. There you go again. "By-and-by, when you go to buy a cow, and stand appalled at seeing forty-six rings on each horn, the man will pull a copy of 'Origin of Species' on you; and swear by all that is scientific, that the cow is a heifer, only thirteen months old, come next June."

LAN ATAK and Chuen Akan were found perambulating the roof of the Yuen Fat Hong in Bonham Strand this morning with the intention to steal. The first prisoner capdilly "owned the corn" and said he wanted money. His retirement for the next six months will, as he could not get two sureties in 50 dollars each, in a measure tend to alleviate his "want of the needful." The second prisoner's answer was "Nil" and a three months' retirement will now enable him to consider his ways—and be wise.

THE steamer *Honan*, which arrived yesterday from Canton, brought the news that the *Swift* was met at Lankit and would probably reach Canton at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Esper* was seen at anchor close to Castle Peak owing to stress of the weather. The *Powan*, which went over to Stone Cutters' Island, returned to the Wharf to-day at 11 o'clock. The *White Cloud* following suit shortly after. The *Powan* made an attempt to proceed to Canton yesterday, but was compelled to put back. The *Albatross*, which left at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon for Canton with a goodly number of European passengers, among whom was our "Special Correspondent," had to seek shelter close to Stonecutters' Island until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when she proceeded on her journey.

THE following important letter relating to the late volcanic disturbances in the Sunda Straits and vicinity has been forwarded to us by Colonel Moabey, the U. S. Consul at this port. We gladly publish it as the information it contains will doubtless prove of great use to mariners going home from this and other ports in China.

BATAVIA, September 11, 1883.

JOHN B. MOABEY, Esq.

U. S. Consul, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

I enclose you a special warning for the ship.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO HAND PER "GLENOCLE."

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET

SOAPS.

PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN

DREDGERS.

WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S

PATTERNS.

THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS,

GUARANTEED TO WEAR.

THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH

LAMPS.

THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST

DESIGNS.

ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 235,355.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 958,235.56

DIRECTORS: F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1883. [85]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$1,111,111.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$708,512.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Lee Sing, Esq., Lee Yee Lay, Esq., Lo Yee Moon, Esq., Chu Chee Nung, Esq.

MANAGER—HO ANH.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1884. [168]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 20th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 218 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on Ground in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 240 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on St. Francis Street, and measuring thereon 280 feet or thereabouts, and registered in the Land Office as Section A, and the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199, (making together the whole of Inland Lot No. 199). Together with the HOUSES and erections thereon, held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 26th June, 1843, and for the further term of 924 years subject to the Annual Crown Rent of \$50.

The Property will be offered for Sale in Lots, subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRETON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong.

or to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [693]

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER GARFIT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [672]

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

To be Let.

TO LET.

N. O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

" BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to M. A., Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

For Sale.

NOW READY.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY," a BOOK of simple sentences in the CANTONESE DIALECT with free and literal translations, and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical forms in Chinese and vice versa.—By J. DYER BALL.

PRICE.....\$2.00.

INTERLEAVED COPIES.....\$2.50.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT with a Vocabulary."

PRICE.....\$1.00.

The above works are on SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, W. BREWER'S, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [675]

FOR SALE.

RE STRAMSHIP "LARKER."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH-WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds.

Apply to FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 42, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT, at less than Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also showing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS.

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS in every size always on hand.

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRESS in every size (the Best Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 3, 4, 4½, 5 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE," MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD. JUST OPENED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR MUSIC EX S.S. "LAERTES."

LES SIRENES WALTZ, LIGHT OF LOVE WALTZ, AU PRINTEMPS WALTZ.

GARDEN PARTY POLKA, BON-BON POLKA, GRELOTZ POLKA.

VENITIENNE WALTZ, OFFICERS' WALTZ.

HAPPY THOUGHTS WALTZ.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.

DOLORES WALTZ.

SOUVIENS-TOI WALTZ.

MESSINGER OF LOVE WALTZ.

LA REINE DES PAPILLONS WALTZ, RUBY WALTZ.

SCHUMANN'S, METZLER'S AND CHOPIN'S MUSIC ALBUMS.

Apply at the &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883. [28]

KELLY & WALSH HAVE JUST RECEIVED 5000 NUMBERS OF THE SEA SIDE AND FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARIES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.

Vice-Versa.....F. Anstey.

Yolande.....William Black.

Like Ships upon the Sea.....Eleanor Trollope.

Side Lights of English Society.....G. Murray.

Experiences of a Barrister's Life.....S. Ballantine.

Wanda.....Ouida.

The Wreck of the Grovener.....W. Clarke Russell.

Ready Money Mortality.....Besant & Rice.

The Golden Butterfly.....do.

Alton Locke.....Chas. Kingsley.

Under two Flags.....Ouida.

Cherry Ripe.....Helen Mathers.

Not wisely but too well.....Rhoda Broughton.

Adam Bede.....George Eliot.

Romola.....do.

Felix Holt the Radical.....do.

David Deronda.....do.

The Mill on the Floss.....do.

John Halifax, Gentleman.....Miss Muloch.

Rhoda.....Miss Forrester.

John Marchmont's Legacy.....Miss Braddon.

Lorna Doone.....R. D. Blackmore.

Heir of Redcliffe.....Miss Yonge.

Romance of 19th Century.....W. H. Mallock.

Jane Eyre.....Charlotte Bronte.

Puck.....Ouida.

Vanly Fair.....W. M. Thackeray.

Henry Esmond.....do.

Handy Andy.....Samuel Lover.

ALL THE BEST NOVELS OF ALL THE BEST WRITERS.

COMPLETE LISTS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED.

FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.

HOMER'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYERS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

NEW DESIGNS IN CARPENTRY CARDS.

CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

TENNIS BATS, DOUBLE STRUNG.

COPYING PRESSES, FOOLSCAP AND LETTER SIZE.

CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 14th September, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare.

Freight to be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [1]

NOTICE.

IT frequently occurs that from damp or otherwise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact of its being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to foreigners' taste and unfit for their use. This refused Tea the Lady Superior of the Italian Convent now comes forward and begs the Ladies and Gentlemen to let her have for her numerous Chinese Pupils for whom tea is the sole luxury.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1883.

NOTICE.